

SLAVS APPLY TORCH TO TOWNS WHILE RETREATING BEFORE GERMANS

NEW NOTE TO KAISER FROM WILSON SENT

Is Expected to Reach Its Destination Tonight or Early Tomorrow.

ANSWER IS NOT ASKED

Further Violation of International Law to Be Regarded as Unfriendly.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—The new American note to Germany is on its way to Berlin. It cleared from Washington over the telegraph wires during the night and today was being flashed over the cables to London and thence to Copenhagen, where it goes over land wires again to the German foreign office. It should reach its destination tonight or early tomorrow.

The note probably will be made public by mutual agreement with the Berlin foreign office tomorrow or Saturday and then will follow a period of waiting until a reply is received.

Concerning future conduct of German submarines, the note does not necessarily call for an answer, as it acknowledges the intention of the United States to regard any further violation of international law resulting in the loss of American lives as unfriendly.

On the other hand the American demands for disclosure of any intention to sink the Lusitania and the request for information are renewed in the new note and very likely those with other points, such as the willingness of the United States to act as an intermediary between the belligerents to adjust rules of maritime warfare, probably will be the basis for further discussion by Germany.

Is Final Statement.

An answer is not expected for at least two or three weeks, on these points. It is generally agreed among officials here, however, that any loss of American lives in the Lusitania would be itself cause the question of action irrespective of any formal reply from Germany.

The American note is in the nature of a final statement on the principles involved, in which the United States makes the unambiguous position that the alleged rules of international law would govern the rights of neutrals irrespective of retaliatory measures of the belligerents against one another. What action would be taken by the United States in the event of further violation of American rights is not discussed in the new note, nor was it officially committed on otherwise here today, but a general understanding prevails that another disaster, such as the Lusitania, would mean the immediate assembling of congress.

President Wilson has given careful consideration to eventualities to which the new American note may commit the United States, and he believes it places squarely on Germany responsibility for any act that may cause rupture.

Lusitania in Forefront.

There is now no indication that the Lusitania case itself will cause a rupture, but the president has determined to keep that subject in the forefront as a diplomatic issue of first importance between the two countries. Pressure for settlement will be renewed from time to time and if not adjusted by the end of the European war will continue to impend in the relations between the United States and Germany very much as did the Alabama case in the relations between Great Britain and the United States after the Civil War.

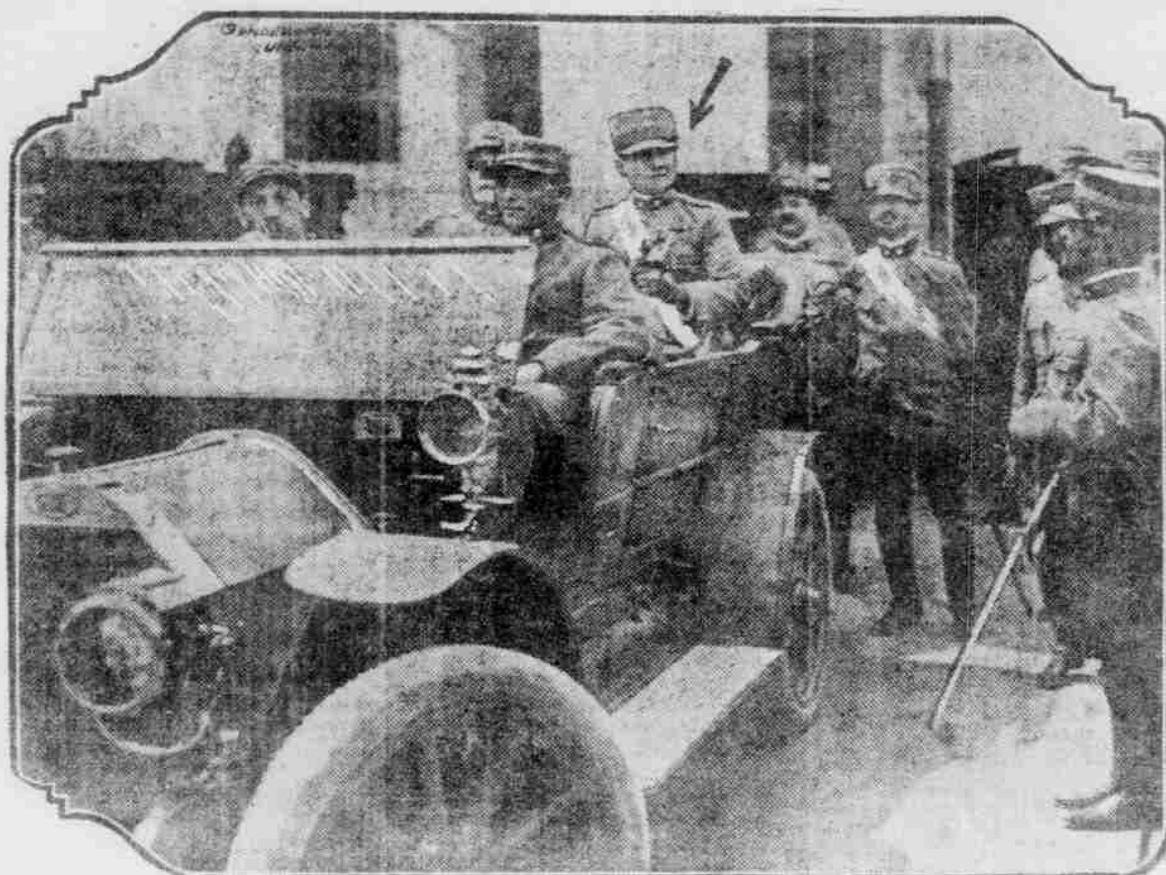
Secretary Lansing announced that the text of the note would be given out here Friday afternoon, for publication in morning papers of Saturday.

VILLA WARFARE PUTS MINE OUT BUSINESS

Douglas, Ariz., July 22.—More than two thousand employees of the Montezuma Copper company at Nacozari, Sonora, are without employment, because the plant was forced to close down a week ago through inability to obtain coal, it became known here last night. The management said that supplies are ample to feed every one in the camp pending repairs to bridges burned by Villa forces to prevent operation of the Nacozari railroad. It probably will require three weeks to make repairs.

Americans falling into the hands of General Trujillo, Villa Indian commander, defeated last week by General Calles' forces, will be summarily dealt with, according to information brought here today by A. Kaufman, who arrived from the scene of the battle. Trujillo blames Americans for aiding Calles in the surprise attack in which his forces were routed.

MARCONI ON FIRING LINE AS HEAD OF WIRELESS DEPARTMENT



Marconi, under arrow, just about to leave on tour of inspection of wireless stations.

Because of his great work in the wireless field, Signor Marconi, when he answered his country's call, was appointed by King Victor Emmanuel as head of the wireless department of the Italian army.

NO CLAIMS OVER LUSITANIA FILED

Victims of Ship Loss Evidently are Awaiting Adjustment of Differentials With Germany.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—No formal claim for damages on account of the Lusitania disaster has yet been filed with the state department. This is due both to the fact that the question is bound up in the exchanges of notes with Germany on submarine warfare generally and to lack of knowledge on the part of prospective claimants as to methods of procedure.

Many inquiries, however, have reached the department, including one that came today from New York in behalf of one of the passengers rescued from the Lusitania, who wants damages for loss of property, including his home and other belongings, which he was subjected to the blowing up of the liner. All the prospective claimants have been advised by the department as to the form in which the claims must be filed. The German government has avoided in all its notes any reference to the question of damages to the Lusitania, admitting no liability.

IS PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR SHIP BUILDERS

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Shipbuilding activity, due to the heavy demand for vessels since the European war began, is greater in the United States than it has been for several years. More steel vessels were being built or were under contract July 1 than at any time in any year since 1901 and there was a greater tonnage of wooden vessels building than since 1907. Department of commerce statistics issued today show 125 vessels were building July 1. Sixty-five were steel ships aggregating 285,426 tons, and 60 were wooden vessels, totaling 288,701 tons.

Morris Sees President.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Ira Nelson Morris, American minister to Sweden, had a brief conference with President Wilson today and then went to Chicago to undergo a surgical operation before returning to his post at Stockholm. It was understood he gave the president the view of the Scandinavian capital toward the war but he refused to discuss his call.

Frank Condition Unchanged.

Milledgeville, Ga., July 22.—The condition of Leo M. Frank, whose throat was cut last Saturday night by another convict at the state prison farm, is unchanged, prison officials stated today.

THE WEATHER

Forecast Till 7 P. M. Tomorrow, for Rock Island, Davenport, Moline and Vicinity.

Fair tonight and Friday. Warmer tonight.

Temperature at 7 a. m., 62. Highest yesterday, 80. Lowest last night, 58.

Velocity of wind at 7 a. m., 1 mile per hour.

Precipitation, .01 inch.

Relative humidity at 7 p. m., 63; at 7 a. m., 78; at 1 p. m. today, 39.

Stage of water, 6.7; a fall of 1 in last 24 hours.

J. M. SHERIER, Local Forecaster.

POVERTY IS FATE AVERAGE PASTOR

Church Pension Congress Told There Is More Standing on Front of Car Than in Pulpit.

San Francisco, Cal., July 22.—The Christian ministry demands qualities and services beyond commercial value, Rev. W. A. Holt, D. D., of Philadelphia, told delegates to the church pension congress here today and so there is more money in standing on the front end of a street car than there is in standing in the pulpit.

Four great qualities, he said, demanded from preachers are consecration, intelligence, self-reliance and efficiency.

"You cannot ask what is the value of a minister's life to the church," he declared, "of a prayer with and for the dying, of the word freely spoken which leads a man to take Jesus Christ as Lord and Master. To ask the question is to show how much of the activity of the minister lies outside the realm of his office and duty."

"Therefore, the average minister in every church comes to old age facing dependence of some sort. In the Presbyterian church one in every fifteen ministers faces dependence on the church when he becomes old or disabled. As concerns the widows of ministers, the proportion is greater still."

The Scotch and Canadian Presbyterian churches, he said, have now in operation a successful pension plan.

Dr. Holt is associate secretary of the board of ministerial relief and sustenance of the Presbyterian church.

THE WAR TODAY

Associated Press Summary.

Desperate fighting continues between the Teutonic armies pressing on Warsaw and the Russian forces defending it, with the issue still in the balance.

Advances all along the front are claimed in the latest German and Austrian official statements, but Petrograd, while not denying the closer drawing of the Austro-German lines in some sectors, asserts that these lines are being held stationary or hurled backward at vital points.

On the important front south of Lublin, a serious trench breach in which would mean the cutting of the Lublin and Czembo railroad line and the division of the Russian armies to the north and the south, the Russian resistance seems to be strongest. The Petrograd statement claims the Teutonic offensive has been arrested there.

Counter attacks have driven the Germans back along the line of the River Narw north of Warsaw, the Russians declare. They assert also that their lines on the left bank of the Vistula, southeast of the city, are holding. The fortress of Novo Georgievsk seems to be giving effective help in keeping the Teutons in check north-west, for the time at least.

In the Baltic provinces the German advance is progressing, with their outposts barely 20 miles from Riga, their immediate objective.

Along the Austro-Italian front Rome claims the gain of a part of the heights commanding Gorizia and the Isonzo bridges from the right bank of the river. The latest report from Vienna declares all attacks on Gorizia have been checked and that a height that the Italians had captured was retaken.

AUSTRIAN DENIES PRESIDENT NOTE

Indolph Malik, Salesman, Placed on Trial for Federal Court on Mail Fraud Charge.

New York, July 22.—Rudolf Malik, an Austrian salesman, was placed on trial in the federal court here today on the charge having written a letter to President Wilson.

The temporary charge in the indictment, operating a scheme to defraud by means of the mails, is based on the fact that in the letter to the president there was demanded an indemnity of \$200 because of Malik's enforced departure from the United States, and he threatened if the money was not forthcoming, he would commit a "political crime."

A second indictment charges that in a threatening post card mailed to the consul general of Austria-Hungary, Malik threatened to shoot everybody in the consul's office. The government deems this is the "political crime" which the defendant referred to in the Wilson letter.

Malik denied writing the letter and card.

WISCONSIN DECIDES TO REGULATE JITNEY

Madison, Wis., July 22.—The Wisconsin assembly yesterday by a vote of 51 to 30 concurred in the senate bill providing for state regulation of jitney buses by the state railroad commission. The bill affects 4,000 jitneys in the state. It now awaits Governor Philipp's approval.

The measure declares jitneys to be common carriers and provides that they shall not be operated except by permit issued by the state railroad commission. A jitney owner is required to file with his application for a permit a bond, to be conditioned on the payment of damages for personal injuries or death in a sum not to exceed \$5,000 to any one person, or \$10,000 for any accident caused by negligence or operation. The railroad commission is to determine whether the rate is reasonable.

PLAYING OF SAWYER FEATURE GOLF MEET

Cleveland, Ohio, July 22.—Ned Sawyer's remarkable playing easily featured this morning's round of today's match play in the western amateur golf championship tournament. Sawyer was leading Jack Neville, Oakland, Cal., ten up at the end of the 18 holes. Sawyer holed out on all but one shot where he was but two inches from the hole. His medal score was 72, equalling the low mark set by W. C. Fownes, Jr., of Pittsburgh Tuesday.

"Chick" Evans, Chicago, was leading G. A. Miller, Detroit, 7 up at the 18th hole. Evans' play was almost as good as Sawyer's making a medal score of 73.

Ned Sawyer, Chicago, defeated Jack Neville, Oakland, Cal., 10 and 9.

H. Clay Ford Dead.

New York, July 22.—H. Clay Ford, 72, formerly of Baltimore, manager of Ford's Opera house at the time President Lincoln was shot, died today at the St. Mary's hospital in Passaic, N. J., following an operation.

To Welcome Jane Addams.

Chicago, Ill., July 22.—Miss Jane Addams, chairman of the women's international peace congress, which met recently at The Hague, will be publicly welcomed home tonight at a large mass meeting.

TWO DIE AND SIX WOUNDED IN OIL RIOTS

Fresh Outbreak Occurs at Bayonne Plant of the Standard Company.

GUARDS ARE ATTACKED

Latter Open Fire Upon Crowd and Number Fall in the Street.

New York, July 22.—Two dead and six seriously injured, one probably mortally, was the harvest reaped by rioters at the Standard Oil and Tidewater plants in Bayonne today as the result of two attacks on the inside deputies guarding the property. Two fires also occurred, one in the Standard Oil plant where a watchman's house was virtually destroyed; the other in the yard of the Tidewater Oil company, where staves and lumber were stored. This last fire was started by means of burning oily waste thrown over the walls by rioters. It was speedily checked with trifling loss.

Those killed in the fighting were Stanley Murefko, 25, and Nicolas Iwanicki, 19, both of whom were shot through the heart by rifle bullets, apparently fired by the guards. The men were killed during an attack on the barrel works of the Tidewater plant which began at 11:40 a. m. and lasted for half an hour. A sudden heavy downpour of rain had much to do with stopping this fight.

A feature of this attack was the defiance by the strikers of Sheriff Eugene Kinkaid, who has labored patiently with the men to keep order and to bring an end to the strike. He rushed up to the rioters when the melee was at its height and commanded the men to disperse. He was greeted with jeers and left the scene.

Later it was announced that he had asked for troops, and companies from Newark and Red Bank were expected soon to be on the scene, as all preparations had been made for such a call. Sheriff Kinkaid's call was made direct to the governor by telephone and later he dispatched a written order. In a statement regarding his call for troops, Sheriff Kinkaid said:

"I telephoned to the governor that it was necessary to call the military. The men are not amenable to reason. They don't seem able to distinguish between my men and the men paid as guards. The situation is beyond my control and I have asked the governor to send men at once."

Of the wounded in today's fighting John Surgen, said to be a former Austrian soldier, who led the fighting in the first attack which was made early today on the Standard Oil plant, is probably mortally wounded. He was shot through the abdomen.

Until the men got out of hand today, Sheriff Kinkaid had every hope that he would bring about a settlement of the differences of the Standard Oil strikers, who went out late last week and Monday following a demand for a 15 per cent increase in wages. The Tidewater plant was shut down because of the disorder. The sheriff, with a committee, had consulted with Standard Oil officials and expected to have another conference with them late today. He also telephoned to Washington for conciliators, and two were on their way to Bayonne when the disorder was resumed and the sheriff deputed.

Just before 3 p. m. a crowd of men standing about 150 yards from the Tidewater plant were fired on by the inside guards there. Some of the men immediately replied, firing revolver shots.

LORIMER BANK WILL BE \$2,000,000 SHORT

Chicago, Ill., July 22.—Hearing on the petition of William C. Niblack, receiver for the LaSalle Street Trust and Savings bank, to assess the stockholders of the bank for its liabilities and to determine the deficiency of the assets to the liabilities, was begun today before Judge Thomas G. Windes in the circuit court. Mr. Niblack, questioned by Hiram T. Gilbert, counsel for the receiver, said the assets of the bank will fall short of paying its liabilities by about \$2,000,000.

Mrs. Oglesby Has Relapse.

Charleston, Ill., July 22.—The condition of Mrs. Richard Oglesby, widow of the former governor, took a turn for the worse today. Colonel John Oglesby, who has been at his mother's bedside constantly, telegraphed his brother Jasper at Elkhart to come at once and bring Dr. Charles Patton of Springfield.

EXPRESS TARIFFS TO BE INCREASED

Interstate Commerce Commission Decides Revenues of Companies Are Inadequate.

Washington, D. C., July 22.—The interstate commerce commission decided today that the revenues of the principal express companies of the United States are inadequate and modified its former orders to provide additional income.

The fabric of the present express rates is composed of three factors, an allowance of 50 cents for collection and delivery of each shipment, which does not vary with weight or distance; a rail terminal allowance of 25 cents per 100 pounds which varies with the weight but not with the distance and the rail transportation rate per 100 pounds, which varies with the weight, the distance and the zone.

In accordance with the petition of the companies, the commission modified its order to permit transposition of the first and second factors. The effect is to increase the collection and delivery allowance 5 cents for each shipment and to reduce the rail terminal allowance at the rate of one-twentieth of one cent a pound. As the weight increases, the 5 cent increase is gradually reduced, so that on shipments of more than one hundred pounds the readjustment will not make any change. Substantially no commodity rates will be affected. In all events any change in the rates will be with few exceptions to be substantially lower than those in the prevailing when the commission established the zone system in February, 1914.

By that means the express companies are expected to increase their gross revenues about 3.86 per cent. The commission's report shows that the net opening revenues of the four big companies have decreased to a deficit of \$1,132,811 in the year 1914-15 and in the same period operating income decreased \$2,449,863.

"While the financial condition of certain of the petitioners is more favorable than that of others," says the report, "it clearly appears that as a whole they are operating at a loss."

The commission declined to change the basis of rates in zone No. 1, the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river.

ALASKA SOLD TO HEAD OFF CLASH

Russia Negotiates Deal, It Is Learned, to Prevent England Getting Possession of Territory.

San Francisco, Cal., July 22.—The real reason why Russia sold Alaska to the United States, revealed by records in the imperial archives at Petrograd, was communicated to the American Historical association last night by Professor Frank A. Goldner of the Washington State college. He announced that it was a new discovery.

According to Professor Goldner it has been assumed that Russia disposed of Alaska to prevent the territory from falling into the hands of England. From a year's study in the imperial archives and from documents furnished him by the Russian ambassador at Washington, he found, he said, that the sale was prompted by the desire of Russia to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

"Russia became convinced," said the professor, "that the manifest destiny of the United States was to become possessed of the Pacific coast of North America. Her statesmen discussed the probability that if gold should be discovered in Alaska Americans would rush there as they had in California. They foresaw trouble and believed the United States might take Alaska anyway."

"To remove this danger they decided to sell Alaska to the United States. The price was no object. Russia would have taken much less than the \$7,200,000 she got—anything, in fact, to transfer the territory and preserve the appearance of a sale."

GIDEONS IN ANNUAL MEET AT DES MOINES

Des Moines, Iowa, July 22.—Incoming trains today brought Gideons from all sections of the country to attend the 15th annual convention of that organization, which was formally opened with a meeting of its national cabinet.

Chicago, St. Louis and other nearby cities contributed large delegations. It was expected that the convention would have enrolled at least five hundred commercial travelers before the end of the day.

A memorial service started the day's program. This evening addresses will be delivered by Governor Clarke, Mayor Hanna and members of the association. The sessions will continue for the remainder of the week.

Two cities are contestants for the 1916 convention. They are Huntington, W. Va., and Chattanooga, Tenn. The invitation of the latter city being supported by Governor Rye of Tennessee.

RUSS FEAR IS ARMY MAY BE CUT IN TWAIN

Teutons Continue Drive at Warsaw as the Enemy Prays for Victory.

BATTLE OVER RAILWAY

Lublin-Chelm Line Sole Great Artery of Communication to Poland.

Berlin, (via London), July 22.—Before evacuating Windau the Russians applied the torch to the city and the harbor works, according to advices received at Liban. The greater part of the city is said to have been destroyed. The Russian troops also are reported to have fired villages and farm houses in other parts of Courland, in accordance with the provisions of a recently published army order.

Washington, July 22.—The American consul at Warsaw cabled the state department today that the Belgian consul had left Warsaw and that the American consulate had taken charge of the affairs of both Belgium and Serbia there.

London, July 22.—While prayers for victory were being said today throughout Russia, the Austrians and Germans continued their drive at Warsaw from the north, the west and the south. Meanwhile they were reaching further north towards Riga, on the Baltic, from which their advance guard is no more than twenty miles distant.

The tone of dispatches from Petrograd bespeaks plainly that the country is aware of the gravity of the military situation, involving not only the fate of the Polish capital, but the integrity of the Russian army in Poland, the northern and southern sections of which might be cut in twain by a decisive defeat along the Lublin-Chelm railway. It is along this sector that the Russians are now fighting most desperately, for this railway is the sole great artery of communication of Poland with southern Russia, sweeping away from Lublin and Chelm towards Odessa. Having several times been reported within five miles of the railroad and now, according to Austrian claims, having pierced the Russian front, this section of the Teutonic forces should be within rifle shot of the railway, but no claim has been made of having seized it.

Burn Bridges in Retreat.

Northwest of Lublin, however, the Teutonic forces have pushed forward to the bridge head positions south of Ivangorod and thence northward. Around the circle which is tightening on Warsaw they have made steady progress, though meeting with serious opposition along the Narw river, northwest of the capital. Elsewhere, generally speaking, the Russians are falling back, employing the tactics with which they harassed Napoleon in 1812. That is, they are not only burning all bridges and destroying roads, but are laying waste the countryside with fire and dynamite, removing such provisions as they can, destroying such as they cannot take away, driving cattle and other live stock before them and leaving for the invader a ruined and desolate waste.

All Courland has been laid waste and Windau, in flames, sent up a glow visible many miles away.

The British public is following with keen anxiety the campaign in the east, hoping that Grand Duke Nicholas may stem the Austro-German tide or at least extricate his armies and continue in further retreat, the cohesion he has been able to maintain thus far. Eliminating the stroke against Riga, the operations in Poland occupy a front of roughly 800 miles, divisible into three principal areas: the first, along the Narw, north and west of Warsaw; the second, the center on the Vistula between Warsaw and Ivangorod; the third, in the vicinity of Lublin, where the Austrians and Germans are fighting for the railway. The situation, as the British press sees it, is critical, and the papers editorially remind Russia that as she checked the Germans at the gates of Warsaw last fall and drove them back within 11 miles of Lublin, so she should now hold them.

Coincident with dispatches from Russia saying the spirit of the army is unbroken and the belief in ultimate victory is strong, comes the report that the feeling is growing that Russia is doing more than her share in the war, bearing at present almost the entire burden. These complaints, according to special correspondents, are not confined to the rank and file. Russian newspapers contrast the colossal battle in which their nation is engaged with the comparative inaction along the western front.